THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1775.

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

[NUMBER 1768.]

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 3d July 1775.
Flour at 18/. per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 10 ½oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 0d	Beef per Barrel	48/ 0
Flour———	17 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	13 0	Salt	3 0
Weſt-India Rum	3 5	Indiaties, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muſcovado Sugar	5 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	20 to 35

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and ſetting, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age	High Water.	riſes ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	8	2	after 4 57	before 7	Moon's quarters.
Friday	☾	0	4 58	7	
Saturday	10	4	4 59	7	
Sunday	11	4	5 0	7	
Monday	12	5	5 55	6	
Tueſday	13	6	5 56	6	
Wedneſday	14	7	5 57	6	First quart.

Days 14 Hours 6 Min. the 3d.

IMPORTED BY
GEORGE BALL,
Next door to Meſſrs. Perry Hayes, and Sherbroke's ſtore, in Bayard-ſtreet.

AN aſſortment of China, Glaſs, Earthen, Delft, and Stone Ware of all Kinds, at the uſual prices, and ſome articles lower than formerly, for caſh or credit.

Burnt China.

Tureens with diſhes,	Sugar diſhes and cream
Large cups and ſaucers,	Breakfaſt plates,
Leſſer do. do.	Tea pots, ſeveral ſizes,
Leſſer do. do.	Tea-table ſets complete,
Bowls of ſeveral ſizes,	Flower jars of ſeveral ſizes.
Mugs of do. do.	

Blue and white China.

Two quart bowls,	3 ſizes of cups and ſaucers.
Three pint do.	Coffee cups and ſaucers,
One Quart, pint, and half pint mugs of ſeveral ſizes.	Butter tubs and ſtands
Tea pots large and ſmall,	Tea pots and ſpoonboats,
Plates, two ſizes,	Salt cellars,
Sugar diſhes and cream jugs,	Pudding diſhes,
	Sets of jars for flowers,

Pencil'd China.

Sauſe boats, two ſizes,	Pint mugs,
Cups and ſaucers, with handles,	Half pint ditto,
Sugar diſhes and cream jugs,	Pint baſons,
Tea pots, two ſizes,	Tea pot ſtands, with ſpoon boats,
Butter and cake plates,	Odd cups and ſaucers,

Glaſs, very neat.

Quart decanters,	Blue quart decanters for port or claret, cut bottoms and tops,
Laced and cut wine glaſſes,	Neat cut ſalts, two patterns,
Wine and water tumblers,	Waſh hand glaſſes with plates,
Pint do. do.	Silver top cruit ſtands,
Quart decanters, ſtarred,	Muſtard pots, with odd cruits,
Wine glaſſes to match,	Nipple glaſſes.
Pint decanters,	
Punch glaſſes, ſeveral ſizes.	

Flower'd Glaſs.

Two quart decanters,	Wine glaſſes to match,
One quart ditto,	Wine and water, with ale glaſſes,
Pint and half pint enamel'd ſhank wineglaſſes	Sallad bowls and ſtands,
Plain ditto,	Urinal glaſſes for male and female,
Decanters, quart, pint and half pint,	Phials ſorted, by the groce.
Sugar diſhes with milk pots,	

Green Glaſs.

Gallon ſquare bottles,	Ink bottles,
Two quart ditto,	Blue, oval and round ſalt lining,
Pint ditto,	Ditto white ditto.
Pint and half pint flaſks,	

Beſt velvet and common corks, chamber lamps, earthen or tin, Briſtol beer by the caſk or dozen, Briſtol diſhes and cups, with a general aſſortment for a country ſtore, cheap glaſſes to grow flowers.

Said BALL has likewiſe imported a large aſſortment of the uſeful and wholeſome iron utenſils, ſo much recommended by phyſicians for their ſafety, and ſo generally and juſtly prefered to copper, by all the houſe keepers in England, for two of the beſt reaſons in the world, viz. That they are entirely free from that dangerous, poiſonous property, from whence ſo many fatal accidents have been known to ariſe amongſt thoſe who uſe copper veſſels, and becauſe they never want tinning as copper veſſels do.

Tea kettles from three quarts to ſix,
Four gallon pots with covers, to five quarts,
Pie pans, two gallon oval pots,
Stew pans and covers, of ſeveral different ſizes,
Fiſh kettles of ſix different ſizes, with ſtrainers,
Sauce pans, from ſix quarts to one pint.

For cabin uſe on board of ſhipping, they are by far preferable to copper, as no danger (however careleſs the cook, or long the voyage) can poſſibly happen from uſing them, as too often has through thoſe cauſes, from the uſe of copper. They are all wrought according to the moſt approved patterns now in uſe in London, and will be ſold very low.

☞ One penny per pound for broken white flint Glaſs.

To the PRINTER.

THE following is an Addreſs from the inhabitants upon Lake Champlain, to the worthy Col. Arnold, of New Haven, who in April laſt, on the firſt alarm of the ravage and bloodſhed committed by the miniſterial troops at Lexington, &c. marched with his company of cadets from New Haven, to the aſſiſtance of his bleeding countrymen.

On his march he concerted a plan for the reduction of the very important fortreſſes, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which he firſt communicated to a member of the Committee of Correſpondence for Connecticut, afterwards by letter to the Governor of Connecticut, and immediately after his arrival at Cambridge, to the Provincial Congreſs, and Committee of Safety.—They approving his plan, and confiding in his judgment and fidelity, commiſſioned him to reduce the ſame, which by his vigilance and prudence he ſoon effected,—and having alſo taken poſſeſſion of the King's ſloop and batteaus, which were at St. John's, ſecured the protection of all our frontiers in that quarter, and obtained the command, without the loſs of one man, of an extent of country 160 miles in length, which in the laſt war coſt the Britiſh nation two millions of money, and two campaigns, under the command of ſome of the beſt Engliſh Generals, in which many thouſand brave heroes fell.—While we regret and ſenſibly feel the loſs of a *Warren*, and many other worthy men, in the preſent conflict, we have reaſon to rejoice that ſo many others, and among them an *Arnold*, are preſerved to us, who are equally ready to riſk their lives in defence of the rights and liberties of their country.

It appears that envy, or ſelf intereſted views, has created Col. Arnold ſome enemies, who have in his abſence, artfully endeavoured to miſrepreſent his conduct, and give a blameable aſpect to actions, which when fairly examined, will be found to merit the higheſt approbation of his conſtituents and the public, whoſe judgement, with reſpect to the reports to his prejudice, it is hoped will be ſuſpended, till he can have an opportunity to vindicate his character. A. B.

To BENEDICT ARNOLD, Eſq; Colonel of a Maſſachuſetts regiment, and commander in chief on an expedition to Lake Champlain, for taking the fortreſſes on ſaid Lake, and the armed veſſels thereon, into the poſſeſſion and protection of the American Arms.

WE the ſubſcribers, the principal inhabitants on the ſaid lake, in behalf of ourſelves, and on behalf of all the inhabitants contigious thereto, amounting in number to about ſix hundred families; deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of your merit, and the weighty obligations which we lie under to you, in your military capacity, think it our duty to addreſs you in this public manner, to teſtify our gratitude and thankfulneſs, for the uncommon vigilance, vigour and ſpirit, with which you have atchieved thoſe important conqueſts, ſo eſſentially neceſſary for our preſervation and ſafety, from the threatned, and much dreaded incurſions of an inveterate enemy.

The humanity and benevolence which you have exerciſed towards the inhabitants of theſe parts, moſt immediately affected by the preſent convulſions, by ſupplying them with proviſions in their diſtreſs, render you no leſs worthy our admiration, than your tenderneſs and polite treatment, of ſuch priſoners as have fallen into your hands, entitle you to the moſt favourable opinion of ſome of the regular officers, whoſe grateful ſentiments thereon, you have already received: ſo you are likewiſe in a peculiar manner, entitled to our warmeſt thanks; ſince you have thereby, and by the proofs they have had of your prudence and valour, been the means of keeping our enemy and their ſcouting parties, at a diſtance from us, to which your vigilance in conſtantly employing ſuch a number of boats, on the north part of this lake, hath not a little contributed.

The humane and polite manner with which you treated your priſoners, inſures to you the applauſe of all; you have thereby ſhewn your adverſaries, a bright example of that elevation and generoſity of ſoul, which nothing leſs than real magnanimity, and innate virtue could inſpire,

By your vigilance and good conduct, we have been, under providence, preſerved from the incurſions and ravages of an enraged enemy, to whoſe declared vengeance, we lay entirely expoſed, and therefore we cannot help expreſſing our ſorrow, at the approaching period of your removal from us.

Convinced of your competency to the undertaking of protecting us, we cannot help lamenting our ſituation, on the thoughts of loſing you, being ignorant of the experience or abilities of the gentleman appointed to ſucceed you. We ſincerely wiſh you rewards adequate to your merit, and are with the utmoſt gratitude, regard and eſteem,

Sir, Your moſt obliged,
and moſt obedient Servants.

(Signed by a number of the principal inhabitants, on behalf of themſelves and the reſt.)

Lake Champlain, July 3d, 1775.

To the very reſpectable Inhabitants on Lake Champlain.

Gentlemen,

PERMIT me to return you my moſt hearty thanks for the polite and obliging Addreſs you have been pleaſed to preſent me this day, which as it convinces me of your eſteem and approbation of my conduct in a military capacity, is more than an adequate recompence for the poor ſervices and protection I have been happy enough to render you, which both duty and humanity required of me—I am much pleaſed to have it in my power in this public manner, to return you my ſincere thanks for your ſupport, vigilance and ſpirited conduct in the public cauſe, and cannot help regretting the neceſſity I am under of leaving you ſo ſoon. I heartily wiſh you the protection of that kind Providence which has ſo remarkably interpoſed in your favour heretofore; and beg leave to aſſure you, I ſhall, at all times, be happy in hearing of the welfare of all the inhabitants on Lake Champlain, but of my friends in particular—and am with the greateſt reſpect and eſteem,

Gentlemen, your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
BENEDICT ARNOLD.

Crown Point, July 4, 1775.

MR. HOLT,

The following erroneous account of the reduction of Ticonderoga, was publiſhed in Mr. Thomas's Oracle of Liberty the 24th May laſt, and as the writer of the account which follows it, had no opportunity of ſeeing it, till very lately, he being up at the forts, ever ſince they were taken, he could not contradict it ſooner. I beg therefore you'll republiſh it in your next Journal, together with the account that follows it, which may be depended on. I am, your's, &c.

CAMBRIDGE, May 18.

"YESTERDAY Col. Eaſton arrived at the Provincial Congreſs in Watertown, from Ticonderoga, and brings the glorious news of the taking that place by the American forces, without the loſs of a man; of which intereſting event we have collected the following particulars, viz. Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight about 240 men from Connecticut and this province, under Col. Allen, and Col. Eaſton, arrived at the Lake near Ticonderoga, 80 of them croſs'd it, and came to the fort about the dawn of day. The centry was much ſurpriſed at ſeeing ſuch a body of men, and ſnapped his piece at them; our men however ruſhed forward, ſeized and confin'd the centry, puſhed through the covered way, and all got ſafe upon the parade, while the garriſon were ſleeping in their beds. They immediately formed a hollow ſquare, and gave three huzzas, which brought out the garriſon; and an inconſiderable ſkirmiſh with cutlaſſes or bayonets enſued, in which a ſmall number of the enemy received ſome wounds. The commanding officer ſoon came forth; Col. Eaſton clapped him upon the ſhoulder, told him he was his priſoner, and demanded, IN THE NAME OF AMERICA, an inſtant ſurrender of the fort, with all its contents, to the American forces.—The officer was in great confuſion, and expreſſed himſelf to this effect—*damn you, what—what—does all this mean?* Colonel Eaſton again told him, that he and his garriſon were priſoners: The officer ſaid, that he hoped he ſhould be treated with honour: Col. Eaſton replyed, he ſhould be treated with much more honour than our people had met with from the Britiſh troops. The officer then ſaid he was all ſubmiſſion, and immediately ordered his ſoldiers to deliver up all the arms, in number about 100 ſtands. As they gave up their arms, the priſoners were ſecured in the hollow ſquare. The American forces having thus providentially got poſſeſſion of this important fortreſs, found in it upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon, ſeveral mortars, and a conſiderable quantity of ſhot ſtores and ſome powder. After this acquiſion, a detachment of our troops was diſpatched to take poſſeſſion of Crown Point, where there is a conſiderable number of cannon. Another detachment was ſent to Skeneſborough, where they took Major Skene and his family, with a number of ſoldiers, and ſeveral ſmall pieces of cannon."

As the above account of the reduction of Ticonderoga, which from its complexion, I ſuppoſe originated from that very *modeſt* gentleman, Col. Eaſton himſelf, is ſo replete with falſhood, and is ſo great an impoſition on the public, that I think it my duty, in order to undeceive the public, and to do juſtice to modeſt merit, to give you a candid detail of the whole matter, for the truth of which I appeal to every officer and private who were preſent, which is as follows:

Some gentlemen arrived in the New-Hampſhire grants from Connecticut, with a deſign of ſeizing on the fortreſs of Ticonderoga, were there joined by a number of men, among whom were Col. Allen and Eaſton, the former, with the aſſiſtance of Captain Warner, collected about 150 men, with whom they marched to Caſtletown, 20 miles from Ticonderoga, where they left Col. Eaſton, and proceeded 10 miles towards Shoreham, the next day Col. Arnold, arrived at Caſtleton, from Cambridge, having concerted in ſimilar plan, and being commiſſioned by the Maſſachuſetts Congreſs to raiſe a regiment, he proceeded on to the party under the command of Colonel Allen,—when Col. Arnold made known his commiſſion, &c.—it was voted by the officers preſent, that he ſhould take a joint command with Col. Allen (Col. Eaſton not preſuming to take any command)—When the party had marched to Shoreham, two miles on the Lake below Ticonderoga, where they waited for batteaus to croſs the Lake until midnight, and none arriving, Col. Arnold, with much difficulty, perſuaded about 40 men to embark with him in a batteau accidentally taken there, and landed half a mile from the fort, and immediately ſent back the batteau, which by reaſon of a violent ſtorm of wind and rain did not return until break of day with a ſmall boat, and near 50 men in both.—It was then propoſed by ſome gentlemen to wait open day, and the arrival of the remainder of the men which amounted at that time to near 100;—this Col. Arnold ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, and urged to ſtorm the fort immediately, declaring he would enter it alone, if no man had courage to follow him—this had the deſired effect, he with Col. Allen headed the party and proceeded directly to the fort—when they came within about 10 yards of the gate, the centry diſcovered them and made a precipitate retreat, he was purſued cloſely by Col. Arnold, who was the firſt perſon that entered the fort, and Col. Allen about 5 yards behind him—this I was an eye witneſs of, being only a few yards diſtant.—Col. Arnold immediately order'd the men to ſecure the doors of the barracks, and went himſelf with Col. Allen to the commanding officer, Captain De la Place, and deſired him to deliver up his arms, and he might expect to be treated like a gentleman, which he immediately complied with, as did the whole garriſon.

I do not recollect ſeeing Col. Eaſton until 9 o'clock, and was told he was the laſt man that entered the fort, and that, not till the ſoldiers and their arms ware ſecured, he having concealed himſelf in an old barrack

near the redoubt, under pretence of wiping and drying his gun, which he said had got wet in crossing the Lake. Since which I have often heard Col. Easton, in a base and cowardly manner abuse Col. Arnold behind his back, though always very complaisant before his face.—Col. Arnold was soon made acquainted with the liberty he had taken with his character, and upon his refusing to give proper satisfaction, I had the pleasure of seeing him heartily kicked by Colonel Arnold, to the great satisfaction of a number of gentlemen present, although he (Easton) was armed with a cutlass, and a pair of loaded pistols in his pocket.

I am, your humble servant,
VERITAS.

Ticonderoga, June 25, 1775.

N. B. This doughty hero, Easton, has since been appointed to the command of a regiment in the Massachusetts service.

LONDON, May 26.

MINISTRY, it is said, talk of adding another dozen to the Mandamus Council at Boston; as such honours are much sought after, and greatly strengthen the hands of government there, such of Mr. HUTCHINSON's ADDRESSERS who have not recanted, have been taught to expect such favours long ago.

May 31. The Parliament is expected to be recalled immediately.

It is a *determined* measure in Council that neither BLOOD nor TREASURE shall be spared to bring our American brethren to what is *called* a sense of their duty.

Four more regiments, we hear, will be ordered forthwith to America, and a part of the militia is to be embodied.

Government is in such contempt, they can neither get a seaman or recruit.

A correspondent says, that the event of the first ministerial experiment of coercion and the sword, already begin to stagger the wavering and undeceived Englishman (for Scotchmen are out of the question) horror, consternation, and resentment, were strongly painted on the countenances of every honest man in London yesterday, on the receipt of the melancholy news from America.

The news received from America of the disgraceful defeat of the King's Troops hath thrown Lord Bute's cabal into the utmost consternation.

Monday died at his country seat near Croydon in Surry, after two years lingering illness, Barlow Trecothick, Esq; Some time since he resigned his gown as Alderman of the Ward of Vintry.

The contest with America is now begun, the blood of our countrymen hath been shed, and if the sword of war should be sheathed without taking off the Heads of some of the ministry, then is there no such thing as national spirit existing amongst the English.

The Americans, by the late defeat of the poltroon regulars, have acquired immortal honour. They were attacked, unprovoked, by a party of the King's troops, who, to testify their loyalty, abused the provincials in language so gross, that courtiers only could have adopted it. They paid, however severely for their impudence; they were not only defeated, but disgraced, and after running away, most manfully, they claimed, as belonging to his Majesty, the protection of his royal navy.

Drafts from the different regiments of foot in Ireland are daily arriving in Cork, in order to embark for America.

June 1. Yesterday evening a messenger arrived express from General Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, at his House in Charles street, St. James's square; his Lordship was at his country house at Blackheath, and the express was immediately dispatched to him, on the receipt of which his Lordship went from Blackheath to his Majesty at Kew.

May the Scotch projects of 1775 meet the same fate as those of 1715, and 1745.

The following ships have sailed from Clyde this week for America, all in ballast, viz. the Sally, Innes for New York; the Cochran, Bolton; the Peter, Lang; the Blandford, Troop; the Pautuxet, Lusk, and the Virginia, Thompson, all for Virginia.

WATERTOWN, July 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 1, 1775.

"The intelligence by Capt. Derby, of the defeat of G. Gage's men under Lord P. by the Americans on the 19th April last, has given very general pleasure here, as the news papers will testify. 'Tis not with certainty that one can speak of the disposition of the people in England, with respect to the contest with America; though we are clear that the friends of America increase every day, particularly since the above intelligence.

"It is believed the ministers have not as yet formed any plans in consequence of the action of April 19. They are in total confusion and consternation, and wait for G. Gage's dispatches by the —— Capt. Brown. The talk of the day is, that more troops and ships are to be sent immediately; but this it is thought cannot be done without calling the Parliament to raise more money, if it should be attempted, much disturbance may be expected in England."

A gentleman, on whom we can rely, assures us, and he calls upon the men in power to deny it, that the recruiting parties from the different regiments left in England, of which there are no less than twelve or fourteen from every regiment, cannot each of them obtain a man in three months, and those more like the emaciated frog eaters of France than the hale lusty Englishman, nurtured by beef and Sir John Barley Corn. ——"*Ebeu Britannia! Quæ vos dementia cepit.*"

As it is imagined, 'tis impossible to get the better of America if she perseveres to fight and to stop all kind of commerce with Great Britain, and also withhold all British property that she has in her hands by way of security for justice.

Last Wednesday se'nnight embarked from Dorchester Neck, Col. Greaton, with 96 men in ten whale-boats from Long-Island, in order to remove from thence some stock and hay, on his way he was fired upon by the men of war lying near said island, but notwithstanding the very heavy fire from the ships, he proceeded, when not finding any stock on the island, he fired the barns, in which were a quantity of hay, he not being able to remove it; as he perceived several barges, cutters, and an arm'd schooner coming upon him, having executed his designs, so far as to deprive our enemy of the advantage they might receive from the hay, &c. which he destroyed, he retreated, and when on board, he found himself again beset by the savage enemy, who perhaps would have taken some of the hindermost boats, had it not been for the good conduct of the commander, and a party from Squantum, posted on the shore, who by a warm fire drove off the enemy; they killed one of our men on the shore, and it is asserted by one in the boat, that there were two of the enemy killed. The houses catched fire from the barns, and were consumed.

Since our last Major Vose, and Major Loring, have returned from Nantasket, and brought off about 1000 bushels of barley, which they cut. After they had secured the barley and straw, they went and burnt the light house, took three boats with four men belonging to Boston, which were a fishing, brought off three casks of oil, and about 50lb. powder from the light house; they then burnt the barn and hay upon the Brewsters. Notwithstanding an almost incessant fire from the men of war and tenders, we had only two men slightly wounded.

NEWPORT, July 14.

From last Tuesday about 2 o'clock till near the same hour on the next day, this town was threatened to be fired upon from the three ships of war in this harbour, viz. the Rose Capt. Wallace, the Swan, Capt. Ayscough, and King fisher, Capt. Montague, and also a Tender:—For which purpose these ships were brought close in with the northwest part of the town, on Tuesday toward night; their tompkins were immediately taken out, and all the apparent preparations made for cannonading the town, which greatly terrified the women and children, especially those women who were with child. In the evening lanthorns and men were placed at the guns and the most hostile appearance kept up, which 'twas possible for them to exhibit, and many women and children were running about wringing their hands and crying, in the greatest distress:—About half past 9 at night, a cannon was discharged from the Rose, when the women really thought the firing on the town was begun, many of whom fainted away, and went into fits, and a number, we are told, absolutely miscarried by the fright.—However, this gun was loaded with powder only, and the men of war gave out to a number of persons, whom they had stopped coming down the river, that they should not beat the town down till next morning, when they would certainly do it.—In the morning the like terrific scene was opened by firing another cannon, and seizing on 4 ferry boats 1 passage boat, with a number of passengers, and two wood sloops; the Swan moved down towards the south part of the town, where she anchored, with her guns pointing diagonally across the wharves, so as to rake from thence up to the parade and Court-house; here again all the tompkins were out, quantities of tar and other inflammatory and combustible matter were put into the ferry boats, in order, as was said with horrid cursing and damning, to set on fire, and send into the town to burn it, as a more expeditious way of destroying the town, than by cannon only.

At the same time that these boats were to be sent into the town, a number of men were to be landed at the south end, to set fire to that part. Thus the most warlike and hostile parade was kept up to the highest degree, till near 2 o'clock on Wednesday; when all at once, the boats were discharged, the ships weighed anchor and stood up the river.—The same evening the Rose got ashore on the north part of this island; but by taking out her guns, &c. she was got off, and the next day they all came down again to their old station.

We know not of even the shadow of a just reason for the above inhuman conduct; if the Captain of said ships have any reasons to offer, we should be very glad to publish them to the world: The story about two of the Swan's men being seized by a mob in this town, gagged, carried to Bristol jail, &c had it not been absolutely disapproved, would have been a most wretched pretext for firing on a defenceless town, in which there were not less than six thousand women and children.—This story we hope to publish more at large, when we can obtain the letters which passed, and the affidavits which were taken, concerning the same.

N. B. It must have been well known to the commanders of those ships, that there was not a single cannon in this town, mounted for its defence.

The above three ships and tender are this morning going out, supposed on a cruise.

AT a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants, of the town of Brook-Haven, in the county of Suffolk, and in the province of New York; on the 8th day of June 1775. Then by a large majority of votes, were chosen and elected fifteen persons, as a committee of observation to represent said towns, and to deliberate on other matters relative to our present political welfare. Agreed that the last Tuesday in June be appointed as a day for the above named committee to meet.

The committee met, pursuant to appointment at Coram, on the 27th of June 1775, present John Woodhull, Esq; Thomas Helme, Esq; Mr. John Robinson, Mr. Thomas Fanning, Lieut. William Brewster, Mr. Noah Hallock, Mr. Joseph Brown, Mr. John Woodhull, jun. Mr. Nathaniel Roe, Jun. Captain Jonathan Baker, Mr. Daniel Roe and Mr. Samuel Thompson of the Manor of St. Georges Mr. William Smith and Mr. Josiah Hulse, of the Patentship of Moriches Capt. Josiah Smith, then proceeded and chose John Woodhull, Esq; chairman, and Mr Samuel Thompson clerk, and entered into the following votes and resolutions.

Resolved *first*. N. C. D. That we express our loyalty to his Majesty King George the third; and acknowledge him, as our rightful Lord and Sovereign, as settled on revolution principles; being of legal descent, from the illustrious house of Brunswick, to the utter exclusion of the family of the Stuarts, who by their dispotick and tyrannical principles, were deservedly banished and rendered unfit to sway the British sceptre.

Resolved *secondly*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the above resolution, was the opinion, of the Continental Congress that set last year. And is also the opinion of the Continental Congress and our Provincial Congress now sitting; and that it is also the opinion of very far the greater part of the English inhabitants of this most extensive continent.

Resolved unanimously *thirdly*, That it is the opinion of this committee that the several acts past in the British parliament, for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America; also the acts for stopping the port of Boston; for altering their charter, and government; for establishing the Roman Catholick religion; and abolishing the equitable system of English laws, and erecting, in their stead, French despotick government, in Canada;——as also the act for restraining the New England fishery and many other acts of a similar nature; and further declaring they have power vested in them to make laws binding on us in all cases whatsoever; which we conceived are contrary to the constitution, and subversive of our legal rights, as English freemen and British subjects.

Resolved *fourthly*, N. C. D. That we will use our utmost endeavours as far as in us lies, and we will earnestly recommend it to our constituents, strictly and invariably, to abide by and adhere to the determinations and resolutions of the honourable the Continental Congress, and also strictly to comply with the injunctions of our Provincial Convention, which (under God) we hope is the most effectual means to obtain a redress of our present public grievances, and save us from impending ruin.

Fifthly, We do unanimously make this our apology to the respectable publick, and to our several Congresses in particular, that we have come so late in to congressional measures, and hope a veil may be cast over our past conduct, for we can assure the public in general, that our remissness was not for want of a patriotic spirit, in a number of our individuals, but because that opposition ran so high in some parts of this town, that an attempt of this kind would perhaps have answered no valuable purpose, but we verily believe that the past opposition arose in a great measure from want of better information.

Sixthly, It is unanimously resolved by us at this meeting that we will keep a strict watch that, no provisions or necessaries be transported from within the bounds of our constituents, so that designedly or accidentally to fall into the hands of those we have just cause to esteem and treat as our enemies.

Seventhly, Ordered, That that the resolves and proceedings of this committee be printed by Mr. John Holt.

Signed by order of the committee,
JOHN WOODHULL, Esq; Chairman.
A true copy,
SAMUEL THOMPSON, Clerk.

Committee-Chamber, Huntington, July 21. 1775.

MR Hobart laid before the Committee a letter from the Committee of Safety for the colony of New-York, in the recess of the Provincial Congress dated New York, July 14. 1775, directed to him; containing information, that George Youngs and Ashton, John Brush and one Conkling, were concerned in provisions, in such manner, as that they must inevitably serve to supply General Gage's fleet and army at Boston; and inclosing notes taken from two witnesses on that subject which were read,—Messrs. Youngs, Brush, and Conkling being present, acknowledged that they had sent two sloops loaded with provisions, to the eastward, but it was in consequence of an agreement with the inhabitants of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire; that upon their arrival in the harbour of Portsmouth, they were taken by two English men of war, and though Governor Wentworth, and the Committee of the town, claimed the provisions as theirs by contract, they were sent, very much against their inclination to Boston, where they were obliged to sell their provisions under great disadvantages, and to great loss; since which they have discontinued their trade to the eastward, nor have they at present any thoughts of resuming it. In confirmation of all which, they produced Timothy Titus, who was mate of one of the sloops, who deposed as follows, viz.

Timothy Titus deposeth that he was mate of the sloop Elizabeth, whereof Cornelius Conkling was master, for the two voyages she lately made to Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire:—that about the latter end of April last, being at Portsmouth aforesaid, when John Conkling, in a sloop, loaded by John Brush, of Huntington was there, that he was knowing to a contract made by the said Cornelius Conkling, and John Conkling, with the inhabitants of Portsmouth, to deliver two cargoes of provisions there, with all convenient speed, provided they could clear out from New-York; that on the 18th of May following, the said two sloops sailed from the east end of Long-Island, and on the 21st they arrived within a few hours of each other in Portsmouth harbour, where they were taken by the Canceaux and Scarborough men of war; and, notwithstanding the application of Governor Wentworth, and the Committee of Portsmouth, they were sent to Boston, under convoy of the Sphynx sloop of war, where they were obliged to sell their cargoes at the price the agents were pleased to give—after which they were permitted to come away. And this deponent further saith he has never heard any persons concerned in the aforesaid voyage, propose to send their sloops upon another voyage to the eastward.

TIMOTHY TITUS.

Sworn the 21st July, 1775.
Before me, JOHN SLOSS HOBART,
Justice Peace.

The Committee taking the premises into consideration, came to the following resolutions, viz.

Resolved unanimously, That the said Youngs and his son, Brush, and Conkling, in this matter have not contravened the association, nor in any wise disobeyed the recommendations of the Continental, or Provincial Congresses.

Whereas it appears that great uneasiness prevails in the minds of many people upon this subject, arising from a laudable zeal to prevent any provisions being sent to the instruments of tyranny and oppression at Boston.

Ordered, That the parties concerned be allowed a copy of the minutes for publication.

THOMAS WICKES Chairman.
A true copy by
STEPHEN KELCY Com. Clerk.

Mr. HOLT,

Please to insert the following in your next paper.

WHEREAS the Committee of Observation for the Township of Mendham, in the county of Morris, having legally notified Ezekiel Beach to appear before us, to answer sundry charges exhibited against him, touching his unfriendly conversation and conduct towards the Continental Association: Said Beach not appearing, we do agree for ourselves and recommend it to all others to break off all dealings or connections with him, agreeable to the eleventh article of the Continental Association.

Signed by Order of the Committee.
DAVID THOMPSON, Chairman.

July 8th, 1775.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Bedminster township, in the county of Somerset, and province of New Jersey, a negro man named EDINBURGH, well set, about five feet eight or nine inches high, about 35 years of age, long hair, had on a dark brown coat and waistcoat of homespun broad cloth, lined with dark linsey, white drilling breeches, linen stockings, and an old Beaver hat. All persons are hereby forewarned not harbour said negro, or help him to cross the ferries upon their peril.—Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him home shall have Five Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
July 24 1775. JOHN DENUND.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY on the second day of July, from his master living near Coryell's ferry, Amwell township, Hunterdon county, a negro man named TOM, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, this country born, likely featured, and well made: It is supposed that he has a forged pass. Had on and took with him when he went away, a light fh-coloured fagathee coat, a white shipel fuken jacket, a white linen shirt, fagathee breeches, worsted stockings, good shoes, with brass buckles in them, a felt hat, a new pair of tow cloth trowsers, a tow and linen shirt, and an old claret coloured jacket patch'd with brown broad cloth. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any of his Majesty's goals in America, or delivers him to his said master, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by JACOB HOLCOMB, or THOMAS STEPHENSON at the Slip-Market.

1700 3.

LONDON.

June 1. Four more regiments of foot and two of Highlanders are ordered for America.

The Governor of the Havannah we hear has orders to oblige the Engliſh inhabitants of the iſland of Cuba, to leave it immediately.

From the King's troops having firſt fired on the Americans, and thus deſignedly commenced hoſtilities, there is every apparent reaſon to conclude, that the private inſtructions to the troops are to ſhed blood enough.

To men of thought there is nothing ſurpriſing in the late American maſſacre. It was long ſince foretold by the Lords Chatham and Camden. It was very lately intimated by Lord Eſſingham, who reſigned his commiſſion, becauſe he foreſaw that American blood would be unjuſtly ſhed. The Commons alſo, by the mouth of their Speaker, teſtified their expectation, that the ſword would be drawn, and they promiſed, *moſt cheerfully*, to lend every aſſiſtance in their power to give it an edge.

There is a report induſtriouſly propagated by the creatures of adminiſtration, that the people here who have aſſiſted and cheriſhed the rebels in America, are ſpeedily to be called to an account for their treaſon, as their money has been applied in purchaſing ammunition for the American traitors; and executions and forfeitures are the common topics of the Scottiſh and the Engliſh tories; but there is no terror in their threats!—Impeachments, axes, blocks and halters, are juſtly retorted upon theſe raſcally minions of power, by every honeſt whig and indignant Engliſhman.

The following are ſaid to be ſome reſolutions adopted by the Provincial army in America.

"To treat the mercenaries, who may be taken priſoners, with every indulgent ſpecies of tenderneſs, but in caſe any of the Provincials ſhould be put to death, then to hang man for man.

"To be as ſparing as poſſible of blood, and never diſcharge the firſt fire unleſs in open action.

"To commit no ſort of depredations, but on no account whatever to permit the mercenaries to be furniſhed with freſh proviſions.

"In caſe rewards ſhall be offered to thoſe who deſert from the Provincial army, to offer equal rewards to every private ſoldier who ſhall abandon the mercenaries, and go over to the Provincials.

"To maintain an exactitude of diſcipline but, in their firings, to let their manœuvres be few, and their evolutions as ſimple as poſſible.

"And, laſtly, having taken the field, never to quit, until, by the bleſſing of providence on their arms, they ſhall have obtained an ample reſtitution of their rights, ſecured to them on ſome better tenure than the faith of Kings, or the omnipotence of an Engliſh ſenate."

After the late defeat of the King's troops, Gen. Ward ſent a meſſenger to Gen. Gage, informing him, "That the wounded priſoners were taken every poſſible care of; that they were attended by the moſt ſkilful ſurgeons, and that if Gen. Gage, choſe to have any ſurgeons of his own appointment to attend them, he was at liberty to nominate them, and they ſhould be permitted to give their attendance." This proves that humanity is ever the inſeparable attendant on true bravery.

The miniſterial tools are regretting, that 20,000 Swiſs were not ſent over to cut the throats of our fellow ſubjects in America, in conjunction with the Negroes who were to be emancipated to ſlaughter their maſters. This ſcheme is imputed to Sir William Draper. That gallant officer ought to diſclaim an imputation, which would only become a butcher, not an Engliſh ſoldier.

The friends of freedom in this country, of whom the writer is one, calls on adminiſtration to exert their boaſted ſpirit, and declare what puniſhment they would propoſe for the men who have the virtue to ſupport their ſuffering brethren over the Atlantic, and they ſhall be anſwered at all hazards by the avowed declarations and open ſubſcriptions of men who will not ſhrink from danger, and Dare them to the trial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

Monday laſt arrived here, the brig Polly, Capt Greenway, with a load of ſalt from Liverpool, with which ſhe is to return in a few days. As this veſſel was to receive half freight if ſhe threw the ſalt overboard, and ſeveral other veſſels for Carolina, Maryland, and this port, having been taken up on that lay; it is hardly to be doubted but it is at bottom, a ſcheme of the miniſtry to endeavour to break thro' our non importation agreement.

On Sunday laſt arrived at Newcaſtle, his Majeſty's ſhip Nautilus, where we are told, ſhe is to lay for the "Proteſtion of our Trade," in the courtly ſtile; but in plain Engliſh, to pick our pockets, and try to enſlave us.

WATERTOWN, July 24.

Wedneſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this colony convened at the Meeting-houſe in this town, when they unanimouſly made choice of the honourable JAMES WARREN Eſq; for their Speaker, and Mr. SAMUEL FREEMAN for their Clerk.

It is ſaid General Burgoyne is *deſirious* about *half his time*; General Gage is often *out of his head*; whether or not it is the ſame *diſtemper* that *infects* both, is not certainly known.

HARTFORD, July 31.

Laſt Wedneſday Col. Skeene was removed from Middletown, to a very commodious, and pleaſantly ſituated houſe in the weſt ſociety in this town.

Yeſterday Major Clerk's company of volunteers paſſed through this town, to join the American army at Cambridge.—They are the firſt company of the laſt recruits raiſed by this colony, that have marched for their ſtation, are provided with excellent fire arms, and warlike accoutrements, made in the town of Farmington, to which they belonged.

HAVING by accident ſeen a paper (ſtiled the American Oracle, of May 24th) the paragraph relative to the taking Ticonderoga, by *one* Col. *Eaſton*—and being the commanding officer at that time, think, I cannot, in juſtice to myſelf, do leſs than contradict the many particulars therein contained, knowing them to be totally void o *truth*. Indeed, I am quite at a loſs to conjecture what could incline this ſame Col. Eaſton, to publiſh a converſation ſaid to be had with me, except *he* knowing that I was a priſoner, and reſtricted from giving any account at all of this affair, took the advantage of my ſituation, in order to anſwer his own purpoſes at the total expence of his veracity! for I ſolemnly declare I never ſaw Col. Eaſton, at the time the fort was ſurpriſed, nor had he and I any converſation whatever, relative thereto, then, or at any other time ſince. William Delaplace.

Hartford, July 28, 1775.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 3.

Mr. HOLT,

Pleaſe to give the following (from the Precinct of Newburgh, in Ulſter County) a place in your next Thurſday's paper, and you'll oblige many of your cuſtomers.

WHEREAS, we the ſubſcribers have refuſed to ſign the aſſociation within the time limited by the Provincial Congreſs, and whereas our troubles with the mother country, continue to increaſe, and we are now convinced that we have no other alternative left, but to repel force by force, or ſubmit to be ſlaves. Senſible that this is our deplorable ſituation, and in order to continue to link our chain of friendſhip ſtill more firm, and to convince our friends and the friends of American liberty in general: We do hereby ſolemnly and ſincerely ſwear on the holy evangeliſts, that we will from henceforth, heartily agree and conſent to whatever our Continental and Provincial Congreſſes have, or may do, direct, ordain, and appoint for the preſervation of our conſtitutional liberties; and that we will, as much as in us lies, diſcourage the ſpirit of oppoſition, that has too unhappily prevailed in ſome parts of this county.——That we will from time to time, bear and pay our quota of all expences with the reſt of our brethren in America, that have already, or may hereafter accrue in defending our liberties aforeſaid. And we do hereby further ſwear, that we make this declaration and oath, of our own free will, voluntary conſent, and in teſtimony whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands, this 14th day of July, anno domini, 1775.

James Leonard, George Harding, John Trueſdill, Daniel Gedney, Stephen Wood, Thomas Ireland, Daniel Hains, Daniel Reynolds, Samuel Dewine, Iſaac Barton, Gabriel Traverſe, (his mark) Jonas Totten, Daniel Denton, James Denton, Gilbert Purdy, George Merrit, John Flewwelling, John Wiggins, Abel Flewwelling, Anthony Beetel Brunt, Samuel Fowler.

Capt. Lowndes, from Dominica, and Capt. Hodge, from St. Kitts, confirm the Account in our laſt (of the Parliament Houſe being pulled down, and Lord North fled to France) with this Addition, That a Ship had arrived at St. Euſtatius, from Amſterdam, with the ſame News; that the French at Martinico were ſo apprehenſive of a Rupture with Great Britain, that they were purchaſing all the ſmall Veſſels they could get, in order to fit them out as privateers; that the Inhabitants of Barbados, &c. had refuſed ſelling any Proviſions to the French, neither would they purchaſe any more new Negroes, leſt they ſhould not be able to find them Proviſions, thoſe they had already being in Danger of ſtarving.

Saturday Morning laſt Capt. Shaw arrived here in 12 Days from St. Euſtatius, and informs us, That a Brig arrived at St. Kitts the 15th Inſtant, in a ſhort Paſſage from Cork, and brought Accounts from England as late as the 27th of May, of the ſailing of the Spaniſh Armada of 500 Sail of Tranſports, 8 Ships of the Line, 2 Frigates and 3 Fire Ships, with 18,000 Foot, and 1800 Horſe, and that they were ſeen ſtanding to the Weſtward, but their Deſtination not known; that Advices had been received from Gibraltar, both in England and France that the Spaniards had actually commenced Hoſtilities in Portugal; and that a large Spaniſh Fleet was ſeen paſſing between Granada and Trinidad, about 15 Days ago.

Capt. Miller arrived at St. Euſtatia from Amſterdam, a few Days before Capt. Shaw ſailed, and aſſured him, That the States of Holland were buſy in equipping a Fleet of 32 Sail of the Line, that 8 of them were ready for the Sea before he ſailed, and 'twas ſuppoſed they intended to act againſt the Spaniards; that all the Captains of the Dutch Ships in the different Ports of the Weſt Indies, had Orders to make the beſt of their Way home, and to be vigilant on their Voyage.

From good Authority we learn, that the French in the Weſt India Iſlands intend to fit out ſeveral Fiſhing Veſſels for the Banks of Newfoundland, which in all Probability may cut out Work for ſome of our Engliſh Men of War.

General Schuyler has appointed John Macpherſon, Eſq; his Aid de Camp.

Laſt Week William Smith Livingſton, Eſq; was admitted to practice as an Attorney in the Courts of Record in this Province.

The Ship Monimia, Capt Morriſon, arrived here from Glaſgow, on Thurſday laſt, with 230 Paſſengers; and the ſame Day arrived here from the ſame Place, the Brig Neptune, Capt. Morriſon, with 87 Paſſengers. Many of them were deprived of their Arms after they embarked, by Order of Government.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated 29th July, 1775.

I have a Letter from London, dated May 31, (by the Ship Rebecca, Captain Hazelwood, who ſailed the firſt June) ſays, "You will find by the papers, that we have received an Account from Salem, of the Defeat of Col. Smith, and the precipitate Retreat of Lord Percy.—This Intelligence, ſo contrary to the Expectation of Government, who had daily announced the Americans Cowards, has panic-ſtruck Adminiſtration, and their Tory dependents, and has eſtabliſhed the *Spirits* of the Sons of America, in this Metropolis, and the Friends to Freedom, in the moſt exalted Manner. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Shame and Vexation which are viſible in the Countenances of North and his tyrannical Abettors; they are conſtrained to acknowledge the Regulars were the Aggreſſors, and equally forced to admit the Intrepidity of the Americans: But what alarms them moſt, they expect every Hour to hear General Gage's Army is cut off, or meanly ſheltering themſelves in the Caſtle or on board the Men of War. In the mean Time Stocks here have a Shock, and the People denounce Vengeance againſt Bute, Mansfield, North, Sandwich, and their ignominious Adherents; I impatiently wait the next Intelligence."

The Paper of 31ſt May, contains a full Account of the Battle of Lexington, with the Affidavits that was publiſhed here.

At the Supreme Court held here laſt Week, Thomas H. Barclay, Eſq; was ſworn in an Attorney of the Courts of Record in this Province.—From this Gentleman's approv'd Abilities, we have Reaſon to predict, he will riſe, an Ornament to the Bar, and an Honour to his learned Profeſſion.

On Tueſday laſt arrived here, accompanied by ſeveral young Gentlemen, Volunteers from Maryland and Pennſylvania, Col. Thompſon of the Pennſylvania Regiment of Rifle-men; and Yeſterday they proceeded on their Journey to his Excellency General Waſhington's Camp at Cambridge.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated 1ſt of Auguſt

"Laſt Night a Veſſel in 14 Days from Barbados, brings Papers to the 7th of June; All in Confuſion—Mobs in every Street—the Parliament was called together—Lord North gone to France; and it is thought the Troops will be recalled from Boſton—Stocks fallen 10 per. Cent.——The Dutch growling to have their Money out of the Funds——Government bought £. 500 000 Stocks—*All won't do*, AMERICA MUST BE FREE.

Cuſtom Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Monimia, Morriſon; and Brig Neptune, Butcher, from Greenock. Party, Aſhfield, Coracoa. John, Shaw, St. Vincents and St. Euſtatia. Friendſhip, Bryſon; and Charming Peggy, Boyd, Jamaica. Fox, Coffin, Whaling Voyage.—Sloop Charlotte, Harriot, Jamaica. Samuel, Hodge, St. Euſtatia. Heſter, Lowndes, Dominica.—Polly, Cardale, Guadaloupe. Sally, Henry, Iſle of May. Polly, M'Auſſin, North Carolina. Sally, Hinſon, Turk's-Iſland. Peggy and Betſy, Ferguſon, Philadelphia.——Schooner Induſtry, Whittredge, St. Euſtatia.

Outward.—Brig Polly, Aſhfield, for Madeira. Amazon, Clark, Gibraltar.—Sloop Polly, Barnes, Dominica. Orley, Dodge, Barbados. Sally, Alberſon, Philadelphia.

Cleared.—Ship Stephenſon, Loring, to Dublin. Hannah, Watſon, London. Mary, Stewart; and Brig William, Maſterton, Gibraltar. Mermaid, Poſt, Barbados.—Neptune, Butcher; and Elizabeth, Annable, North Carolina.—Sloop Generous Friend, Watſon, Rhode-Iſland. Two Siſters, Bunce, St. Chriſtophers. Suſanna, Armitage, Dominica. Charming Polly, Truxton, Antigua.

Mahitabel and Abigail Downs,

HAVE this day opened the corner houſe of Pearl Street, leading up to the battery, for the entertainment of thoſe gentlemen and ladies who will favour them with their company, who may at any hour of the day be ſerved with coffee and chocolate, Lemon, orange, cheeſe and ſhort cakes by the dozen, and loaf cakes by the pound, and may at the uſual hours be accommodated with dinners and Suppers.

As the ſubſcribers have for many years paſt, kept a coffee houſe both in Boſton and Newport, and are thoroughly acquainted with the buſineſs, they doubt not in the leaſt, but they ſhall give entire ſatisfaction: The ſmalleſt favours will be gratefully acknowledged by the publick's very humble ſervants,

o 3 *Mahitabel and Abigail Downs.*

A Sale of GOODS.

ON Tueſday the 5th of September next, will come on the ſale of the whole ſtock of goods belonging to Thomas Galbreath, at his ſtore in Queen ſtreet, facing the Fly market, and will poſitively be ſtruck off to the higheſt bidder. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any part of ſaid goods at private ſale, before the vendue comes on, may apply at ſaid ſtore, where they will be ſold remarkably cheap (for ready money only)

N B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Thomas Galbreath, are requeſted to be in readineſs to ſettle their accounts, as he is under a neceſſity of ſoon leaving New York. 7oo 3

IF thoſe gentlemen in the province of Maryland, to whom the ſubſcriber weekly ſends the New-York Journal or General Adverтiſer, will be pleaſed to ſettle their accounts and pay their balances for the ſame, to Mr. Henry Sheaf, of Baltimore his receipt ſhall be their diſcharge from, and they will much oblige their moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN HOLT.

N. B. Mr. Sheaf is alſo ſo obliging as to take in ſubſcriptions, and receive the ſubſcription money for the ſaid papers.

ON Sunday July 30th, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open and robbed of ſundry articles, viz. a ſilver watch, with a ſilver dial plate, mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a ſilver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table ſpoon, mark unknown; a pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, 2 pair marked R. C. and 2 P C S; an odd ditto marked J. S; a pair of ſilver carved knee buckles; 6 ſilver tea ſpoons, 6 old do do. one of them marked M. C. a ſtone box in the form of a prayer book, with ſundry pieces of old gold and ſilver viz. a half johannes, a half guinea, 9 dollars, and a French crown, ſundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fleigher, for 40s a bill of ſale for a negro wench, purchaſed from Neal Shaw, at £ 80, which is on the back; and a bag of coppers. Whoever ſhall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from

o—3 RICHARD CORNISH.

Back Poſt, from New York to Hartford.

THESE are to give notice, that the ſubſcriber being about to ſettle with the Printers from whom he has for near 12 months paſt, carried news papers, deſires all perſons who are indebted for the ſaid papers, immediately to ſettle and pay for the ſame at the ſeveral ſtages, to the perſons with whom the accounts will be left, who are appointed to receive the balances, and whoſe receipt will be a diſcharge for the ſame.

And the ſubſcriber having experienced the inconveniency of delivering papers to perſons who have not paid the entrance, which is 6/ New York money; and he intending to ride another year on the ſaid road, between New York and Hartford, he therefore deſires of all perſons who intend to encourage this buſineſs, by taking the news papers, that they pay the ſaid 6/ entrance money, for another year, to begin the 25th September next. He has engaged as a partner in this buſineſs, Mr John Clark, of Woodbury, and intends the ride from and to Hartford and New York, ſhall be performed every week.

o 3 NATHAN PERCY.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Woodbridge, Eaſt New Jerſey, the 23d of this inſtant July, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN MORGAN, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high, down look, brown buſhy hair, ſomething marked with the ſmall pox ſpeaks ſomething coarſe can't read nor write, ſeems very active in carrying ſticks of great length and weight, on noſe or chin, which he likely may do to get liquor, as he loves it, and has no money to purchaſe any as I know of. Had on and took with him, two homeſpun flannel ſhirts, one check, the other ſtript, two oznaburgs ſhirts, one a white homeſpun linen ſhirt; one pair of drilling breeches, one pair of fagathee breeches, two pair of tow trowſers; one mixed blue and white coat, one brown fagathee coatee, veſt blue and white homeſpun; half worn ſhoes, braſs buckles, one of which is mended with pewter very clumſily; worſted ſtockings, Germantown made, beaver hat half worn, with a ſmall hole in the brim. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

3100 3 JEREMIAH MANNING.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Lupton's Wharf, an apprentice lad named Peter Haley, about five feet four inches high, mark'd with the Small Pox, has a down look: He inliſted ſometime ago under Capt Johnſon, in the Provincial ſervice, ſince which he is gone off. This is therefore to forewarn all Captains of Veſſels and Others, from carrying off or harbouring ſaid Apprentice, they muſt expect to be proſecuted according to law, by WILLIAM SMITH.

3100 3

POET'S CORNER.

The following lines were written the day before the battle of Lexington

To the AMERICANS.

YE heirs of freedom! glorious is your cause,
You *all*, your charter'd liberty and laws,
Are now at stake—then let the noble fires
Which warm'd the bosoms of your godlike sires,
Now fill your souls with an heroic flame,
To shield your rights, and gain immortal fame!
Great *Liberty!* inspire each freeborn mind
With ardour in the cause of human kind,
The cause of Heav'n, the great concern of earth—
The cause of all who ever shall have birth
From this bright hour, through ages as they roll,
Who live from the world's centre to the pole—
Americans! let man to man be joined
In freedom's cause, and courage steel each mind
To meet the tyrants, and their hostile band
Drive from the crimson'd field—and sweep the land
Of ev'ry wretch who hath his country sold,
For empty honour, or for sordid gold,
Who would destroy the freedom of the brave
That *his mean self* might live a pension'd slave.—
Death, dreft in horror, meets the guilty great,
And makes them tremble on the throne of state;
Not so the brave, the just, the good, the wise,
Death is their passport to the blissful skies.

April 26, 1775. CATO.

Shortly will be Published,

PLAIN concise practical remarks on the treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which will be added, a short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young Military Surgeons, in North America.

By JOHN JONES, M. D.
Professor of Surgery in the College of New-York.

99—

HAYMAN LEVY

In Duke Street, (commonly called Bayard Street,) has for Sale.

BEST North-west Beaver, Racoons Parchment, Deer Skins, and ditto in the hair, Bear-Skins, best black and white Wampum, Hair Pipes and Moons; Florence Oil, Capers, Anchovies Olives, Orgeat and Capillaire in boxes, Geneva in large cases, old Castille Soap, best Indigo and Fig blue, Coffee, American flour of Mustard, Mens and Womens leather shoes, Germantown mill'd stockings, and few coil white Rope. 99 4

LATELY Imported from Georgia and Charlestown, a Parcel of Rice, and to be Sold by Thomas Franklin, at his Store in the Fly.

97 1700 New York, July 12, 1775.

STOLEN or strayed about the 20th of July instant, from Greenwich, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, a black Horse, about 14 hands three inches high, well set, long bodied, well quartered, square buttocks, without any artificial mark, has a star in his forehead, and a mark on his nose, occasioned by the halter; his near hind foot is white, and the heel of his off hind foot has a white streak all round towards the hoof;—he trots some, but his natural gait is a pace, and goes well upon a short hand gallop. Whoever takes up and secures said horse for the owner, and the thief, in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid; or Five Dollars for the horse, without the thief, and charges as aforesaid, to be paid by

NATHANIEL REYNOLDS.

N. B. Said horse is six years old.

Greenwich, July 22d 1775. 99 2

WANTED

In the Borough Town of Westchester.

A Person that can teach an English School: There is a genteel living for a careful Man. For further Particulars, inquire of James Ferris, Doctor White, John Bertow, John Oakley, Committee of the said School.

N. B. None need apply but such as can come well recommended. 99 2

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY Yesterday from the Subscribers, Printers in Philadelphia, a Servant Lad named JOHN CASS, born in the City of Wells, in England, may pass for a Printer or Bookbinder, as he knows a little of both; he is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, rather thick built; 19 Years of Age, very likely, smooth faced with a fresh Colour, black Eyes, very black Hair, which he usually wears tied behind in a Club, curled at the Sides and turned up before, and is a tolerable likely Fellow when clean dressed, but is much of a Sloven.—— Had on when he went away, an half worn Beaver Hat, a dark Olive coloured Fustian Coat, a red and white striped Linen Jacket, white Shirt and Stock, an old Pair of Leather Breeches, almost black, being much dirtied with his Work, white Cotton Stockings, good Shoes and Pinchbeck Buckles. Whoever take up and secures said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid by William and Thomas Bradford, or Cornelius Bradford, in New-York 99 2

RUN AWAY from Richard Brooke, of Butternuts, in the county of Tryon, and province of New-York, JOHN M'CORMICK, about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty full faced, dark brown curled hair, a little round shouldered, and turns out his toes pretty much; had with him when he went off, a blue coat and jacket, a pair of striped coarse trowsers, but has changed his coat and jacket several times since he went off, and is suspected to have murdered one Josiah Jackson, of the same place, about three days before he ran away: He is of Irish extraction, but born in America. Whoever apprehends and confines him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be had again, shall receive Three Pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD BROOKE, or
GEORGE BURKE, Butcher
in the Fly-Market.

99 2

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY the 15th June last, from the subscriber in Albany county, a likely Mulatto servant girl, named DORCAS about 18 years of age, well proportioned, speaks good English, and pretends to be free. Whoever takes up and secures said girl, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN FRENCH.

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATWOOD,

At his store in Duke street, facing the Coenties-Market, has for SALE,

A Quantity of Carolina Indigo very cheap for Cash; the genuine Carolina Pink Root, fine Turkey Rhubarb, Alexandrian Senna, Glauber Salts, Sweet Oil in Bottles and Jars; Drugs and Medicines in general:—Also an Assortment of the most approved patented Medicines, viz.

Dr. James's Fever Powders,	Jesuits Drops,
Dr Hill's Pectoral Balsam of Honey,	British Oil,
Do. Tinctures of Valerian,	Harlem Oil,
Turlington's Balsam of Life,	Stoughton's Bitters,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops	Essence of Balm of Gilead,
Daffy's Elixir,	Hooper's Scotch Pills,
Fraunces's Female Elixir.	Lockyer's Pills,
	Anodyne Necklaces and Powders.

*** A Set of Capital INSTRUMENTS, Hospital Lint, Marble Mortars of all Sizes and Prices.

RD. SAUSE, CUTLER

HAS FOR SALE

At his Jewlery, Hardware, and Cutlery Store, the lower end of the Fly Market.

SMALL SWORDS and Cuttoes de Chasse's of various sorts, with a General Assortment of the above articles, which may be had on moderate terms for cash; buys old Gold, Silver, Tortoise shell, and Ivory ——Those who have demands on him, are desired to furnish him with their accompts, and any who are indebted to him are entreated to discharge the same as soon as possible. 98 1702

John Laboyteaux,

TAYLOR,
At BEEKMAN's SLIP,
HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT Assortment of superfine CLOTHS of the most fashionable colours now wore in London.——ALSO,

Fine mill'd drab cloths for watch coats,	Black fay, sagathees, collar velvets,
Superfine Bath coatings,	White and nankeen cotton twist,
Do. white and cloth coloured corderoys,	Brown Scissa Hollands,
Do. spotted vellures,	Gold and silver spangle buttons,
Do. hair shag,	Gold and silver basket do.
Scarlet, green, buff, white, and sky blue cassimirs,	Death head do.
White and crimson feather'd velvet,	Gilt and plated do.
White jeans,	Polished steel buttons, very neat,
Elegant gold and silver mixed tambour waistcoats, on white, pea green, French gray, and buff chain tabby	Gold and silver wire vellum loops with spangled heads,
White, crimson, and black chain tabby.	Gold and silver hat bands with buckles,
Rich black twilled silk, very neat for breeches.	Gilt and silvered hooks and eyes.
Rich white silk slarett,	Taylors shears and irons,
Do. white silk serge de sey,	Taylors notches,
Superfine white Dutch cord.	Best Whitechapel needles,
Do. black princess stuff,	Tambour needles with cases,
Do. silk and worsted breeches patterns,	Sewing silk,
Do. sattinets,	Black four corded silk for embroidering,
Do. rattinets and shalloons,	Tambour silk and twist well sorted,
White and brown buckrams,	Scarf twist,
	Nankeen and cloth coloured thread,
	India nankeens.

Likewise, a large and elegant assortment of gold and silver lace, among which are some half laces for hats.—Gold and silver spangled buttons and loops, gold and silver treble French chain, single do. gold and silver cord, gold and silver sleazy, do. thread, do. vellum, rich gold and silver spangled Brandenburgh loops for gentlemen's cloaths, gold and silver sprig tassels, gold and silver fringe ornamented with button knots for epaulets.——Any gentlemen that choose to have buttons made of the same cloth, can have them worked with pearl and spangle, with any sprig or flower, that he or they may choose, as neat as those made in London.—He makes clergymen's and lawyer's gowns.

The sixth year of this advertisement in this country concerning

WATCHES.

JOHN SIMNET, (*one of the first who brought this curious and useful manufacture to perfection,*) continues to repair and clean old watches, much cheaper and better than is usual—and sells excellent new watches, in gold, silver, metal, &c. which will require no expence, cleaning, or repairing, except abused; and best glasses at 2 *s.*

☞ Removed next door to the white corner house, New-York, opposite to the Coffee-House, and lower corner of the bridge, a dial plate over the window. 93—

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Barnard Jackson, who formerly served me the subscriber as a clerk, is now discharged from my employ; these are to forewarn all persons not to credit, or pay the aforesaid Barnard Jackson any money on my account.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

HENRY O'BRIAN,

Stay-Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats. Riding ditto, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Public's humble servant, at the sign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City-Hall. 95—

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

On HUNTER's-QUAY, has for *Sale*,

A FEW hampers of best London porter, old Madeira, Teneriffe, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica spirits, brandy, arrack, Scotch barley, and Scotch herrings in kegs, rice, fig blue, and English cheese. Also,

A few Logs Square Timber. 93——

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL

WHERE also are taught the useful and ornamental Sciences of Geography, antient and modern History, Logic &c. kept near Kingsbridge, within fifteen Miles of New-York, by the Rev. J. P. TETARD, late Minister of the Reformed French Church, in said City; who undertakes likewise to fit Pupils for College or any University. 87—

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed in due form of law, by John Hudson, to me the Subscriber, bearing date the second day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale at public Vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the directions of an act of the legislature of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the Purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 19th of March, 1774, All that certain piece or parcel of Land, Messuage, or Tenement, situate, lying, and being in the town of Goshen, in Orange county, and province of New-York, being part of Lot No. 6. in the original division of said town, and is bounded as follows, (that is to say) beginning at a stake with stones about it, standing on the north west side of the high way leading through said town, and runs thence south, forty three degrees, and forty five minutes, west thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north forty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west one hundred feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty-three degrees and forty five minutes, east, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence south, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes, east, one hundred feet, to the place where it first began; containing three thousand square feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling house with other improvements, all which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, unless the principal money, together with the interest due thereon, and secured by the said mortgage, be paid and discharged before that time.

WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming-Grove, February, 23, 1775. } 78——1703

Somerset County } ss. PURSUANT to an order of the inferior court of common pleas in and for the county of Somerset Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Zebulon Cruffen, and Folkert Folkfen, insolvent debtors, confined in the goal of the county of Somerset, aforesaid; that they be and appear before any two of the judges of said court at Hillsborough, in the county aforesaid, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, of said day; to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtors estate should not be made to such persons as that day shall be appointed, and they be released from their confinement agreeable to the directions of an act of the Governor, council and General Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, lately made and passed, intitled an act, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Somerset goal, June 22, 1775. 97 1700

New-York, July 8, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, an indented Scotch servant lad, named Robert Marshall, about 5 feet 2 inches high, talks broad Scotch, fresh coloured smooth face, fair hair cut very short; is in conversation very sly and plausible, may pretend to a knowledge in the tobacco cutting business—Had on when he went away, or took with him, a dark grey cloth coat and waistcoat, velvet breeches, worsted stockings, canvas and striped cotton trowsers, shoes with yellow metal buckles, round felt hat.

Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to me in Wall Street, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

97 1700 WILLIAM MAXWELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE

NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth streets, between Market and Chesnut streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, *thirty shillings*, and out passengers *twenty shillings*, *proc.* each passenger allowed to take 14 lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and from the sign of the Crose keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Chesnut streets, and meet at Princeton the same nights, exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each passenger *twenty one shillings*, and goods as usual, only each passenger allowed 14 lb. The passengers are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the stages set off early.

It is hoped that this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant, 82—

JOHN MERCEREAU.

JOHN MORTON,

INTENDING for Europe in the fall, requests all those indebted to him, by bond, note, or book debt, to make speedy payment; and as many of them must be sensible he has been very indulgent, he now expects that they will exert themselves in discharging their debts; as all those that do not, may depend on having their accounts put in a lawyer's hands, as he is determined to have his accounts settled as soon as possible.

He has on hand, a neat assortment of goods, which he will sell cheap, for cash, or short credit,—amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, middling and low priced cloths, with rattinets and shaloons	7-8, 7d. and 9d. and 3 8 cotton checks
Tamies, durants and casimancocs	Silk moree gowns, stript Holands
Bumbazeens, laspeens	Scotch, Flemish and coloured threads
Silverets and poplins	Lawn aprons and handkerchiefs
Pala and stript lutestrings, brocades, satins,	A fine assortment of cat guts
Peelongs, taffeta and	Spotted, figured and striped silk gauzes
Persians, bandano silk	Spider and Paris netts
roma, taffeta, stampt	Turkey, French and
linen, and checked	fancy gauzes
handkerchiefs	Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs
White, black and coloured serge and cotton	A parcel of fashionable ribbons
denims, corderoys,	Apron and sap tapes
Velverets and lastings,	Ivory and horn combs
Bed satins and moreens	Snuff boxes, gafs and
Drawboys and counterpains—Blue and white,	brass inks
purple and white, and	Barow and other pen
red and white furniture	knives
cottons and callicoes,	Cutteau and pistol capt
callicoes and chintzes	knives, knives & forks.
Men's and boy's, cotton,	Razors, sizors and knitting pins
thread and worsted	3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d.
hose	12d. 20d. 24d. and 2
Women's and girl's cotton, thread and worsted	½ inch sheathing nails
hose	Tin plates in boxes and
Women's, maid's and	wire
girl's silk, worsted, lamb,	6 by 8, 8 by 10, and 10
and kid gloves and	by 12 window glass
mitts	A small assortment of
A neat assortment of	Indian goods, consisting
Irish linens and sheetings, Russia sheetings	of shrouds, blankets, frizes, &c. &c.
Ravins duck, Osnaburgs	
and dowlas	
¼ yd. ½ ell, ¾, and yd.	wide carpeting, Wilton
and Scotch carpets, a large assortment.	

LOOKING GLASSES.

A large and elegant assortment of gilt framed, mahogany and black walnut, square and oval sconces, pier glasses and gerandoes

Pictures, sheet and dissected maps.

CHINA.

Blue and white, and enameled table sets, tea table ditto, for ornament, odd plates and dishes, bowls, mugs, tureens, cups and saucers, &c. 81—

CLOCKS,

MADE, MENDED, and CLEANED, by

WILLIAM PEARSON,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,

At the Dial, in HANOVER-SQUARE, New-York.

WHO likewise repairs Watches at a very moderate price, and will warrant their performance a twelve month.

He likewise teaches vocal musick, and the harpsicord in the newest taste, and most approved method, at a reasonable price.

Tunes harpsicords, spinnets, &c. by the year.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who choose to favour him with their commands, may depend he will exert his utmost abilities, in both branches.

☞ A large commodious cellar to let. 77—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion,

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1700.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1775.

CHARLESTOWN, July 14.

The ſpeech of his Excellency the right honourable Lord William Campbell, Captain General, Governor in chief, &c. &c. in and over his Majeſty's province of South-Carolina, to the General Aſſembly of the ſaid province, at *Charleſtown*, on Monday, July 10th, 1775

Honourable gentlemen of his Majeſty's council, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Aſſembly.

HIS Majeſty's inſtructions, my own inclinations, and the very alarming and critical ſituation of the province, have induced me to meet you in General Aſſembly, as ſoon as was conſiſtent with that attention neceſſary to be paid to your own private affairs at this ſeaſon.

My appointment to the government of this province, entitled on every account to my warmeſt wiſhes and endeavours for its welfare and happineſs, was to me a moſt pleaſing mark of his Majeſty's favour, as I flattered myſelf, that, with your aſſiſtance and advice, I ſhould have been able to proſecute ſuch ſchemes, and concur in ſuch meaſures, as would have contributed to increaſe that proſperity to which I ſaw it ſo rapidly advancing when I was laſt in the province.

Filled with thoſe ſentiments, and elated by thoſe hopes, it is not eaſy to conceive my grief and diſappointment, at finding the province in the diſtracted ſtate it is now in: The legal adminiſtration of juſtice obſtructed, government in a manner annihilated, the moſt dangerous meaſures adopted, and acts of the moſt outrageous and illegal nature committed publickly with impunity.

It is by no means either my duty or inclination to enter into a diſcuſſion of the diſputes that at preſent unhappily ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her colonies in America; but I think myſelf indipenſably bound to warn you of the danger you are in, and to inform you, that if there are any grievances that you apprehend the people of this province now labour under, the meaſures at preſent adopted, are by no means calculated to remove them; but on the contrary, cannot fail of drawing down inevitable ruin on this flouriſhing colony. Let me therefore, gentlemen, moſt earneſtly intreat you, as the only legal repreſentatives of the People in this province, the only conſtitutional guardians of its welfare, and who are ſo deeply intereſted in the event of the meaſures now carrying on, to deliberate and reſolve, with that coolneſs, temper and moderation, the important inſtant demands; and to reflect, that the happineſs or miſery of generations, yet unborn, will depend on your determinations.

Theſe ſentiments flow from a heart filled with a fervent zeal for the real intereſt and happineſs of this province. You may be aſſured, if ever it is in my power to be in any degree inſtrumental to reſtoring that harmony, cordiality, confidence and affection, which ought to ſubſiſt between Great-Britain and her colonies, I ſhall eſteem thoſe moments the happieſt and moſt fortunate of my life.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Council Chamber, July 10th, 1775.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

To his Excellency the right honourable Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Captain General, Governor and commander in chief in and over his Majeſty's ſaid province;*

The humble addreſs of the upper houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the council of this province, met in General Aſſembly, beg leave humbly to addreſs your Excellency, and moſt cordially to congratulate you on your ſafe arrival in this Colony.

Satisfied that this province is intitled to your Excellency's warmeſt wiſhes and endeavours for its Welfare and happineſs, we felt the ſincereſt Pleaſure on your appointment to the government of it.

Strongly attached to the intereſts of this country, and filled with the warmeſt wiſhes for its proſperity and happineſs, we moſt heartily join with your Excellency in lamenting the diſtracted and unhappy ſtate in which you now find it.

Your Excellency having, as we conceive with great propriety, declined entering into a diſcuſſion of the diſputes that at preſent unhappily ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her colonies, it would be highly unbecoming us to take up a ſubject of ſo delicate a nature; but we entirely coincide with your Excellency in opinion, that the violent meaſures at preſent adopted, do not ſeem well calculated to remove any real grievances, but may, we fear, produce contrary effects.

We, however, have the happineſs to reflect, that this houſe had no ſhare in the meaſures your Excellency ſo pathetically deſcribes: And we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency, that with hearts overflowing with loyalty and duty to the King, and perfectly devoted to the intereſts of this province, we will deliberate and reſolve upon every meaſure that may come before us, with that temper, coolneſs and moderation, which the important inſtant demands.

With pleaſure we acknowledge our Gratitude to your Excellency, for the generous ſentiments you expreſs for the peace and proſperity of this colony; and your Excellency may reſt aſſured, that the utmoſt efforts of this houſe ſhall, upon every occaſion, be exerted to ſecond your Excellency's humane endeavours to reſtore that harmony, cordiality, confidence and affection, which ought to ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her colonies. *By order of the Houſe.*

THOMAS KNOX GORDON.

In the upper houſe of aſſembly, July 11, 1775.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I *Thank you moſt ſincerely for this very kind and affectionate addreſs. Your warm declarations of loyalty and duty to his Majeſty, on the preſent trying occaſion, cannot fail of being particularly agreeable to me, as it is a convincing proof of your regard for the real intereſts of this province.*

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

July 12th, 1775.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Captain General, Govetnor and Commander in chief, in and over His Majeſty's Colony of South Carolina.*

The Humble Addreſs of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, the Repreſentatives of the inhabitants of this colony, met in General Aſſembly at this very alarming and critical period, beg leave to aſſure your Excellency that we are willing to poſtpone the conſideration of our private affairs, whenever the public exigencies demand our attention; fully convinced, that the ſafety of private property entirely depends upon the ſecurity of public rights.

We moſt ſincerely lament that his Majeſty's counſels, and the conduct of his miniſters, have incapacitated us from meeting your Excellency, whoſe zealous endeavours, in Great Britain, for the welfare of this colony, claim our grateful acknowledgments, with thoſe effects of joyful congratulation, the effects of real ſentiments upon your arrival and aſſumption of the reins of government, with which, in happier times, we have ever been accuſtomed to meet his Majeſty's Repreſentatives, but, the calamities of America, our preſent dangerous and dreadful ſituation, occupy all our thoughts, and baniſh from us every idea of joy and pleaſure.

Although we will not doubt the fervent zeal of your Excellency's heart for the real intereſt and happineſs of this colony, nor the ſincerity of your Excellency's profeſſions to be inſtrumental in reſtoring that harmony, cordiality, confidence and affection, which ought to ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her colonies; yet, we cannot but expreſs our ſurpriſe at the ſevere cenſures which your Excellency has thought proper to paſs on "meaſures" which have been "adopted" by the good people of this colony, in confederacy with all the colonies on this continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, for their own ſafety, and for the preſervation of their liberties, and the liberties of generations yet unborn.

In times when the ſpirit of the conſtitution has full operation, and animating all the members of the ſtate, gives ſecurity to civil liberty, then we claim to be "the only legal Repreſentatives of the people in this province, the only conſtitutional guardians of its welfare;" but in the preſent unhappy ſituation of affairs, though our conſtituents might have thought us competent, yet, as our meeting depended upon the pleaſure of the crown, they would not truſt to ſo precarious a contingence, but wiſely appointed another Repreſentative body, for neceſſary, for ſpecial and important purpoſes.

We want words to give an idea of our feelings at your Excellency's expreſſion, "If there are any grievances that we apprehend the people of this province labour under," as if you doubted their exiſtence; the world reſounds with a catalogue of them. Your Excellency ſurely cannot be unacquainted with them. We ſhould have eſteemed it an high obligation, if your Excellency had pointed out to us, what effectual mode for the redreſs of thoſe grievances could have been purſued, or what ſteps we have omitted, which we ought to have taken, in order to avert the inevitable ruin of this once flouriſhing colony. Every pacific meaſure which human wiſdom could deviſe has been uſed; the moſt humble and dutiful petitions to the Throne, petitions to the Houſe of Lords and Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, have been repeatedly preſented, and as often treated, not only with ſlight, but with rigour and reſentment: We, therefore, with all due deference to your Excellency's judgment, beg leave to obſerve, that the preſent are the only meaſures which ſeem beſt calculated for our preſervation, and the removal of our intolerable grievances. However, not confiding in them alone, we wait the event, and leave the juſtice of our cauſe to the great Sovereign of the univerſe, upon whom the fate of kingdoms and empires depends. *By order of the Houſe,*

RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker,

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, July 12th, 1775.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

IMMEDIATELY after my arrival in this province, it was intimated to me by your ſpeaker, and ſome others of your members, that it would be convenient for your private affairs, if I delayed meeting the General Aſſembly for about three weeks; on that account alone I conſented to it, and therefore little expected the tacit reflection contained in the beginning of your addreſs.

As I have already declined entering into any diſcuſſion of the preſent unhappy diſputes, I ſhall not undertake the diſagreeable taſk of replying particularly to your addreſs. It was my duty to lay before you the fatal conſequences that I apprehend muſt enſue from the meaſures lately adopted, and I have faithfully and conſcientiouſly diſcharged it; but as they appear to you in ſo very different a point of view, as even to meet with your approbation, I moſt ſincerely lament that I cannot prevent the ruin I foreſee, and ſhall only add my fervent wiſhes, that the great Sovereign of the univerſe, to whom you appeal, will in his goodneſs avert thoſe evils with which this country is ſo imminently threatened.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

July 12th, 1775.

A MESSAGE from the Commons Houſe to his Excellency the Governour.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE beg leave to aſſure your Excellency that this houſe, in their addreſs, was far from intending any, the leaſt, reflection on your Excellency's conduct, in not meeting us ſooner in General Aſſembly, and are ſorry your Excellency ſhould view it in that light. All we meant was to aſſure you how ready we ſhall ever be to ſacrifice our private intereſt to the publick ſervice; at the ſame time acknowledging your Excellency's goodneſs in ſo readily conſenting, on the application of our ſpeaker, to poſtpone the calling

of the General Assembly to the time you fixed for their meeting, of which this house had been duly informed by their speaker.

By order of the House,

RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker.

In the Commons House of Assembly, July 12th, 1775.

CHARLESTOWN, July 13.

From North Carolina, we have advice, that Governor Martin issued a proclamation, dated Fort Johnston, June 16th, "tending to persuade, seduce and intimidate the good people of that province from taking measures to preserve those rights and that liberty, to which, as subjects of a British King, they have the most undoubted claim;" and that "the committees of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Duplin and Onslow, in order to prevent the pernicious influence of the said proclamation, have unanimously resolved, that in their opinion, his excellency Josiah Martin, Esq; hath, by the said proclamation, and by the whole tenour of his conduct since the unhappy disputes between Great Britain and her colonies, discovered himself to be an enemy to the happiness of that colony in particular, and to the freedom, rights and privileges of America in general."

July 14. We are informed, that the Council of Safety have given orders to Colonel William Thomson to march eight companies of the regiment of rangers, by different routs, down the country, and to rendezvous near Charles-Town on the first of September next.

We are also well informed, that the friends of liberty from this Province and from Georgia lately united in an enterprise, and have taken into their charge upwards of fifteen thousand weight of gunpowder; an article which will be wanted very much for killing rice birds, as they are called in this country, but which are the true ortolans, and do great damage to the young rice in the months of August and September.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, JULY 18, 1775.

RESOLVED,

THAT it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the United English Colonies in North America, that all able bodied effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age in each Colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer, and about sixty eight Privates.

That the officers of each company be chosen by the respective companies.

That each soldier be furnished with a good musket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword, or tomhawk, a cartridge box, that will contain twenty three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapsack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions officered with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant, or Quarter Master.

That all officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective provincial Assemblies, or Conventions, or in their recess, by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all officers be commissioned by the provincial Assemblies, or Conventions or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies, or Conventions.

That all the militia take proper care to acquire military skill, and be well prepared for defence by being each man provided with one pound of good gun powder, and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth part of the militia in every Colony be selected for minute men, of such persons as are willing to enter into this necessary service, formed into companies and battalions, and their officers chosen and commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready on the shortest notice to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own, or a neighbouring Colony; and as these minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in the military discipline.

That such of the minute men, as desire it, be relieved by new draughts as aforesaid from the whole body of the militia, once in four months.

As there are some people, who from religious principles cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally in this time of universal calamity to the relief of their distressed brethren in the several Colonies, and to do all other services to their oppressed country, which they can consistently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the Assemblies or Conventions in the respective Colonies to provide, as soon as possible, sufficient stores of ammunition for their Colonies; also that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor and unable to furnish themselves.

That it be recommended to each Colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defence of their respective Colonies, in the recess of their Assemblies and Conventions.

That each Colony at their own expence, make such provision by armed vessels or otherwise, as their respective Assemblies, Conventions or Committees of Safety shall judge expedient and suitable to their circumstances and stations for the protection of their harbours and navigation on their sea coasts, against all unlawful invasions, attacks and depredations, from cutters and ships of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the use of the Militia, that they make good substantial muskets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and that fitted with a good bayonet and steel ramrod, and that the making such arms be encouraged in these United Colonies.

Where in any Colony a Militia is already formed under Regulations approved of by the Convention of such Colony, or by such Assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such Convention, or Assembly, either to adopt the foregoing Regulations in the whole, or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on consideration of all circumstances, shall think best.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, August 3

To the Committee of Cherry Valley, to be communicated to the inhabitants of the Butternuts.

A Speech of the Chiefs of the ONEIDAS, respecting the late Murder, committed in the Plantation of the Butternuts.

BRETHREN, we have heard of your alarming and distracting situation, by the unnatural and very inhuman murder of one in your place; we are very much surprised at the account, and feel for you in this your distress; both you and we, shall likely soon discover the murderer.——You white people have some malicious evil minded persons amongst you, and we Indians have likewise the same: We have long resided hard by our brethren on Mohawk river, and never knew such an instance as has happened in your place, a man found dead and murdered in such a manner!—— Brethren, quiet your minds, and indulge no fears nor jealousies respecting our friendship; don't leave your plantations, continue where you are, and follow your work; we don't think you would have suspected any of us *Oneidas* to have done such a thing, were it not for the troubles and confusions that prevail in the Eastward, meaning New-England: We *Oneidas* have made search, and can find no person of our nation that has been so lately hunting in the woods; nor any of the *Onoheggwahes*: We therefore intreat you to quiet your minds, and by no means indulge any fears respecting us; and when ever we meet again let it be in great friendship and brotherly love; or if any of our people should pass that way, treat them with your usual kindness, that peace may always continue, and be maintained between us. We have only farther to remark, that had there been on our part, any design of mischief, or beginning a quarrel with the white people, and had an Indian committed the inhuman murder, he would never have come off and left the man unscalped; for which reason, and some other circumstances, we are of opinion that some other person, and not an Indian has been guilty of the murder: We hope you may never know the like again, but continue in peace, and prosper. Present, four of the *Onoheggwahes*, as interpreted and wrote by Samuel Kirkland, Missionary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Sunday the 18th of June 1775, Thomas Man, senior, obtained unlawfully of Thomas Man, junior, one mortgage deed, for the value of one hundred and forty pounds, and one bond of ninety pounds, and eight five pound notes, all which said writings were dated the 19th, and afterwards were disputed, and on the first day of July left to referrees, and by searching into affairs, they brought in their judgment, that said writings were unjustly obtained, and null and void, and of none effect; and I have taken this opportunity to inform the public, that I shall not pay said demands, without I am obliged by law. Given under my hand, this 12th day of July, 1775.

98 1700 THOMAS MAN, junior.

New-York, July 27 1775.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

RUN AWAY on the 14th instant, from the subscriber, living in the Manor of Scarsdale, in the county of Westchester, and colony of New York, an English servant lad, named JACOB PYER, about 18 years of age, about five feet three inches high; Had on when he went away, an Osnaburgs shirt, a pair of new trowsers, an old swanskin waistcoat, a pair of old shoes, a coarse felt hat, about half worn, bound with black. He is a thick well set fellow, walks stooping, without moving his arms, has brown straight hair, a leering squint with his eyes, when he looks at any person; is not talkative, and has a stupid look. He has lately hurt the second and third finger from his thumb, on his left hand; the nail of the second much torn up, and the third affected; has a downy beard.

Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, giving notice thereof, or returns him to the subscriber, shall have the above-mentioned reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JONATHAN GRIFFIN TOMPKINS.

N. B. Every person or persons are forbid harbouring said servant, and all Captains of vessels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.

SAMUEL PRINCE,

CABINET-MAKER,

At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the *North Church*,

IN NEW-YORK,

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers,
Chests upon chests,
Cloth presses,
Desks,
Desks and book cases of different sorts,
Chairs of many different and new patterns,
Bureau,
Dining,
Card,
Breakfast,
Tea,
} TABLES.

And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap. 72—

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Katerhemet's Mead-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several sizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basons, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularise, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

TO Cover at James Tredwell's in Flanders, county of Morris, and province of New Jersey, at 30*s.* proc. the season—*Goliah*, a most elegant English horse; he was bred in England, and got by old Sterling, one of the fleetest and most beautiful horses in the kingdom. *Goliah* is between 16 and 17 hands high, in every respect well formed, and possesses in a remarkable degree, more size and strength, as well as more beauty, spirit and figure, than any stallion in the country. His foals, like himself, are handsome, strong, and lively; and few horses have been imported into America, so well calculated to produce a hardy and useful breed.

Good pasture for mares and particular attendance.

FOUND, a Sum of Money, which the Owner may have again, on proving his Property and paying Charges. Enquire of the Printer. 97 1700

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THE first floor of a genteel house, neatly furnished, near the Coffee-House.—— Inquire of the Printer. 93—

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